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# SECURITY RISKS IN "ACCOMMODATION" POLICY TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader reported on August 26, 1963, that "Vital information is being withheld from the public about the part security risks have played in drafting and executing the administration's 'accommodation' policy with Soviet Russia until after test ban hearings in the Senate."

This news story asserts that Mr. Otto Otepka, the State Department officer who had a lot to do with sending Irving Scarbeck to jail and who investigated William Wieland, has been removed from security operations. This, and other assertions, implications, and overtones of this intensely fascinating news story warrant further investigation by appropriate and responsible officials.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this news story printed in the Record following my remarks, and I respectfully invite the attention of my colleagues to it.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Aug. 26, 1963]

## CLAIM DATA ON SECURITY RISKS IS BEING WITHHELD

(By Don Browne)

WASHINGTON.—Vital information is being withheld from the public about the part security risks have played in drafting and executing the administration's "accommodation" policy with Soviet Russia until after test ban hearings in the Senate.

State Department sources reveal that testimony about these risks by Otto Otepka, a civil service officer for many years in charge of all personnel appraisal in State is being quarantined by a series of maneuvers by State Secretary Dean Rusk. Otepka was responsible for sending foreign service officer Irving C. Scarbeck to jail for passing U.S. secrets to the Soviets, for investigating William Wieland in connection with State's Cuban policy, and other such cases.

With quiet but ruthless efficiency, Otepka has been removed from security operations. His phone has been taken away from him, and he himself has been placed under close observation as a security risk when he thereafter "dumped" what he knew, under subpoena, to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

## RUSK REMONED

So serious were Rusk's revelations that Rusk was personally and urgently called before the subcommittee. So, too, were a score or more other State Department officials.

State sources now privately disclose that, realizing the disaster that all this could have on the fate of the test ban treaty, Rusk has managed to get his own testi-

mony, thus in turn delaying the release of the Otepka testimony.

Rusk also has obtained a White House order to prevent some 25 key State Department officials from even speaking to members of the subcommittee and their staffs.

## DELAY TESTIMONY

At the same time, Rusk has succeeded in getting Senator Thomas Dodd, Democrat, of Connecticut, vice chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, to agree that Rusk does not have to testify earlier than August 30. Seemingly the delay has meshed with desires of subcommittee chairman JAMES EASTLAND, Democrat, of Mississippi, preoccupied with civil rights matters, and with those of Senator Dodd himself who is seeking reelection.

The effect of this agreement is to put off Rusk's testimony on security violations until after Senate hearings and consideration of the test ban treaty. Thereafter, if another postponement cannot be obtained, the Secretary can call for time to review his own testimony.

## SIGNED WAIVER

The State Department Office of Security was completely reorganized after the then Administrator of Security, and Otepka as appraiser, refused to clear Harlan Cleveland as Assistant Secretary of State. Whereupon, Secretary Rusk signed a security waiver to permit Cleveland to go to work.

Cleveland was cleared after this reorganization, along with others newly appointed to high posts in the Department.

## HAS TOLD ALL

Now, Otepka, removed from active participation in security by the very risks he has investigated has told all, and this fact has sent tremors through State now involved in making the most important across-the-board deals with Red Russia.

Involved are a Soviet proposed nonaggression pact, a detente to which President Kennedy has agreed to discuss with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. To this unilateral action, West Germany and France strenuously have objected.

The motives behind all these Kennedy administration moves have been cast in doubt by the testimony of Otepka, a security official of the utmost integrity, and who came to the State Department years ago from the Civil Service Commission itself.